THE North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 109. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1852. PRICE, Dʳˢ. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, A. G. DALLAS, A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the 23*d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Souchau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, A. G. DALLAS, A. BOWMAN, } *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *deceased*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, JR., *Assistant U. S. Consulate, Assignee.*

United States Consulate, Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

SHIPPING.

WANTED.

A VESSEL OF ABOUT 500 TONS.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 26th August, 1852.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Clipper-Ship *SNOW SQUALL*, having fine accommodations, will take passengers.
RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, August 5th, 1852.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to
SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MATHESON in our Establishment ceased on *the 30th ultimo*, and Mr. ROBERT JARDINE and Mr. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of DAVID JARDINE, JOSEPH JARDINE, ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN, ROBERT JARDINE, and ALEXANDER PERCEVAL.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co., *Agents in China.*

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SCRIPHOLDERS:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Harbour Risk. Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, 1 per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai*, *Canton and Hongkong*, *Amoy*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India*, *Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE, NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar " "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS of EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

Per "JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A FEW sets of Captain MARRYAT'S SIGNALS (6 feet by 8 feet, London-made of the very *best Bunting*)

ALSO,

The latest edition of the CODE OF SIGNALS extending to No. 7958, on the second distinguishing pendant. Apply to

CHAS. Mc DONALDSON.
Commercial House.

Shanghae, 20th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 24, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

FOR SALE.

NEW BASS' BEER in Hhds., just landed. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle, Light Gold SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to
J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE MASTER and CONSIGNEES of the Barque *JOHN BARTLETT*, of London, will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPE!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Residents of Shanghae, that he is prepared to take COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE likenesses.

Rooms at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., *Lung Tue.*

HERMAN HUSBAND.

Shanghae, 23d July, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai July 15th, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CHINESE CONVERSATIONS, designed to assist beginners in the study of the Chinese language. Price Two Dollars,—apply at the office of this paper, and at the printing office belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Shanghae, August 27th, 1852.

NOTICE.

B. F. WHITAKER,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business as a SAIL MAKER on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth*. Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth*,
Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible.—I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago; and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Ives, Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Bankcliff, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. F. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newbrough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as Incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Broadmeadow, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 25th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	Glandular affections,	Piles,	
Bunions,	Corns (Soft),	Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Mosquitoes,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
Chego-foot,	Chetoes and Contracted Joints,	Piles,	Tumours,
Coco-bay,	Sand-Flies,	and Stiff Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
		Scalds,	Wounds

Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples, Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, August 28, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Great press of matter compels our postponement of the second paper of *Jottings on the Science of the Chinese*, till next week.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Manila,	July 26.
Madras,	July 7.	Sydney,	May —.
Bombay,	July 16.	New Zealand,	June 25.
Calcutta,	July 18.	Amoy,	Aug. 1.
Colombo,	June 21.	Hongkong,	Aug. 14.
Galle,	July 21.	Ningpo,	Aug. 20.
Penang,	July 27.	New York,	June 7.
Singapore,	July 31.	Boston,	June 7.
Batavia,	July 24.	San Francisco,	June 25.

PASSENGERS per *Lady Mary Wood* to Hongkong—

Messrs. J. Martin, —. Alona, J. Skinner, T. Walsh, Captain Woodberry and 3 Deck passengers.

WE present to our readers a statement of the principal imports into Shanghae, for the two past years, dating from the 1st of July in each year. It will be observed, that with the exception of Handkerchiefs, there has been a very large increase in the amount of imports of manufactured goods from Great Britain, and America.

From Great Britain—in Shirtings, of both kinds, the increase is over 600,000 pieces, equal to nearly six-tenths of the total importation of 1850-51. The increase of Fancy, Colored, and Printed Cottons is more than doubled—being about 50,000 pieces in 1850-51 and nearly 120,000 pieces in 1851-52. Velvets and Velveteens have been quadrupled. Woollens show an increase of above 17 per cent. Long Ells are more than doubled as well as Camlets, &c. The increase in the consumption of Metals, also, appears to have been very greatly increased, as the import of Lead has more than quadrupled, and Tin has nearly trebled. Iron shows a small increase.

From the United States.—American Drills have increased from 154,210 pieces in 1850-51, to 261,576 pieces last season. Sheetings from 36,120 pieces to 95,362 pieces, and Jeans from 19,800 pieces to 35,398 pieces. Showing an aggregate increase of above 180,000 pieces of American Cotton Goods in 1851-52, over 1850-51.

Straits Produce, in the finer kinds of Woods has been an increasing trade. Ebony, has been largely imported,—having been 13,101 piculs in 1851-52 against 5,671 piculs in the previous year. Sandal Wood, 10,467 piculs against 5,192 in 1850-51,—and Sapan Wood, 9,219 piculs against 2,364, in the preceding season. Rattans, show a small increase.

We are now also enabled to give another tabular statement of the quantities of each kind of Tea, exported last season to the United States, this differs essentially from our own, (which is grounded on an average of several statements,)—as well as Silk Piece Goods. We wish our British Merchants would agree to publish their detailed statements, as heretofore. We suppose, however, they will not alter their course, until greater inconvenience is felt from the present unneighbourly method.

Upon the whole, the large increase of both our Import and Export trade at this Port, is very satisfactory, and we sincerely trust our rulers will, by a wise and timely concession, enable the China trade to go ahead in a similar ratio, for some years to come.

In our present columns in a third notice of *Davis' China*, we have some remarks on the trade between China and Russia, by way of Kiachta. We have not, however, been able to obtain any particulars of its extent at the present time. We should be glad, therefore, to receive some notice of it from any of our readers who, have devoted their attention to this subject.

THERE is at the present time a larger amount of shipping here, than has been known at any one period since the port was opened. We believe there never have been previously more than thirty-six foreign vessels in the harbour at one time. This week there were forty-eight. The amount of tonnage also very greatly exceeds that of any former date.—We cannot, however, state the amount of tonnage in past years, for want of registers—but it is apparent to all who know anything of the port,—how much larger the vessels that frequent it within the last twelve months, especially American, are, than at any earlier period.

We had in port on Thursday last;—

24 British vessels—Tonnage,	....	9,062	tons.
16 American "	—	"	....10,605 "
2 Spanish "	—	"	.... 325 "
1 Danish "	—	"	.... 355 "
Total Tonnage			20,347

If we add the vessels sailed during the early part of the week, it would increase the total tonnage to 22,339 tons.

A disturbance of an alarming character took place on board the schooner *Island Queen*, on her arrival at Woosung, on the 19th inst., in consequence of the Master, Captain Macfarlane, attempting to put the Serang into Irons who, early in the morning had been insolent to the Commander and Officers, and concealed himself until the vessel had anchored. The whole of the crew, Malays, rushed to the rescue of the Serang, and it was only owing to the presence of mind, and cool courage displayed by Captain Macfarlane at the moment of danger, when knives and other weapons were flashing around him, that bloodshed did not ensue. A party from H. M. Sl. *Lily*, with their usual promptitude, soon arrived at the spot and made Prisoners of the Serang, Tindals, and others, and conveyed them to Shanghae. Press of matter prevents our giving in detail the examination before H. M.'s Consul with assessors on the 23d instant, which resulted in the conviction of four of the Prisoners, two of them being sentenced to 12 and other two to 6 months' imprisonment, the remainder were discharged.

THE New Roman Catholic Cathedral at *Ta-pi-ko* is how in a state of great forwardness. The edifice is completed externally and the ceiling and flooring also finished. The interior decorations are fast progressing, and we understand it is to be inaugurated in the month of December next. This superb structure will afford accommodation, we should think, to 800 worshippers.

NOTES ON MAHOMMEDAN TARTARY.

(Continued from No. 84.)

YEARLY FASTS.—During the month preceding every new year the Mahommedans fast, in accordance with their classic, which says, that at this period the former sages and holy men escaped various dangers, and on that account every one ought to fast during the day, and at night to read the classic. Before sunrise they eat their morning meal, and after the moon has risen their evening meal. By doing this, they hope to be preserved from the calamities to which the ancient worthies were exposed, and to deliver the souls of their immediate predecessors from evil. In following out this course, all ought to rely on the assistance of the former sages, so as to secure the end in view. On the first day of the above month, after midnight and before dawn, they eat, bathe, read the classic and play with musical instruments, but in the course of the day will not use any kind of food. Having thus fasted for a whole month, they then adopt the ordinary customs. Of the first day of the new year, which is called *Lusea*, the classic says by fasting a month, you have acted so virtuously, as to warrant your informing heaven, soliciting the bestowment of happiness, and receiving the congratulations of friends. Accordingly the Mahommedans on this day bathe, dress in new clothes, read the classic, and supplicate High Heaven for the bestowment of happiness and the remission of sin. They are accustomed also to say that this is the day, on which complete exemption is experienced from all kinds of evil, and so they congratulate each other for the blessings of the new year. Of the second day, which is called *Kurphea*, the classic says, at this time you ought to read the classic, perform religious ceremonies, welcome coming favors and dismiss apprehended calamities. Accordingly the Mahommedans are accustomed to read the classic, put on their best clothes, send presents and mutual congratulations. On the third day, which is called *Ngosurh*, it is stated that two of Mahommed's grandsons were killed, and that he played on musical instruments and read the classic, in order to deliver their spirits and restore them to a happy position in life. Hence the Mahommedans following the ancient traditions read the classic, and have various musical performances, so as to rescue the souls of their parents, and quickly elevate them to heaven. On the fourth day, which is called *Inwah*, Mahommed assisted numerous restless disembodied spirits to return to their graves and enjoy the sacrificial offerings of their descendants. Accordingly Mahommedans at this period ascend the various tombs, weep, burn candles, and read the classic, this is designated reverently waiting upon their ancestors. There is also a day called *Pulahtih*, on which the classic says, High heaven looks down and scrutinizes the sins of men; wherefore Mahommedans on this occasion bathe, perform religious ceremonies the whole night, read the classic and so appeal to heaven in atonement for their sins and pray for happiness.

PLAYS.—At the entertainments of great men, there are always female actors skilled in rope dancing, in which position they brandish a sword, and perform all sorts of strange antics', boys are engaged leaping, running, and playing at summerset, while four or five men sit on the ground beating the drum and other musical instruments. Women are also frequently employed in dancing and singing. The Mahommedan chess games are of two kinds. In one thirty chess-men are used, having fifteen on a side of different colours, sizes, and forms. These are played with in a manner similar to the Chinese game. In the other they use thirty-two men, the form and use of which resemble the Chinese dice. I have heard also they play at dominoes and are much given to gambling.

HOUSES.—In the Mahommedan houses they do not distinguish between front and back, the doors and windows are not divided into right and left. They only observe the capabilities of the ground and build accordingly. The roof has no ridge pole. Seldom have they any inside court or outside walls while free communication obtains in all directions. The houses are built without pillars, and the cross beams rest simply upon the surrounding walls. These walls are thick, the windows small and the doors low. They have no heated couches. Right in the centre at the top of the house there is a single skylight. There is a hole in the wall in which they burn wood, and from which an opening is made upwards, to allow the emission of the smoke. On looking at the houses from a distance, they appear to be confused and huddled together, while on entering inside they seem altogether to communicate with each other. The joists are often carved and variously painted. Stones or tiles are not used, the people depend entirely on the adhesive character of the earth, which when covered with lime form their walls. Their only wood is of the willow kind, which having no substance in it, in the course of ten years rots and requires to be renewed.

CULTIVATION. — The Mahommedans know something about sowing and reaping. For the most part they cultivate corn, though they have also rice of various kinds, and beans, but these are not much used. In preparing the ground they use ploughs and hoes. On planting they merely scatter the seed with the hand and have no idea of weeding. After reaping, they place the sheaves on some level ground, and cause horses, oxen, and asses to walk in order upon them, by which the grain is freed from the husk, and easily gathered together They then bury it in the ground, and as required pound and bruise it. Where they have a sufficiency of water they use mills to grind it, which method is always considered the best.

(To be continued.)

CHINA, DURING THE WAR AND SINCE THE PEACE.

(Third Notice.)

But in more substantial points it appeared, from time to time, that no small degree of vigilance was required to prevent, not so much the open and direct violation, as the covert evasion of several stipulations in the treaties so lately ratified. The examples were sufficiently numerous, but a few may suffice. The consuls at the several stations reported various infractions of the principle of perfect freedom in commercial dealings and competition. This indirect interference was calculated, and evidently intended, to impede the natural growth of European trade at the new ports. One instance was the obstruction of teas in their passage from the place of production towards Shanghae, and the attempt thereby to divert them towards their old destination, Canton. Another, was a monopoly license granted by the local authorities of Ningpo, to certain persons to deal in iron, and the threatened prosecution of an individual Chinese who had made a purchase of iron from an English trader. A similar or worse monopoly of the trade in cassia was granted to a single dealer at Canton, who accordingly exacted of every purchaser of that article a fee amounting to fifty per cent. more than the duty required by the tariff. Then, again, it was found that a custom house had been set up in the *interior* for the collection of transit duties on our cotton manufactures, which, by the treaty, could not be levied at the ports of trade. These nuisances were finally abated, but at the price of much time and correspondence.

Besides the more formal and detailed treaties concluded by France and America, consequent on our own, some other powers opened negociations with China in 1844. The Danish and Swedish courts despatched, the former M. Hansen, the latter M. Liljevalch, as agents on the part of their respective crowns, for the establishment of commercial relations, and the appointment of consuls; but they do not appear to have signed any such extended conventions as those concluded by England, France, and America.

The Belgian consul-general at Canton employed the mediation of the French minister-plenipotentiary to obtain the assent of the Chinese government to the exercise of his functions, or, as it would be termed in Europe, his *exequatur*; and the reply from Keying conveyed the permission of the Peking court, which (as Keying observed) it became necessary expressly to obtain, because the establishment of a Belgian consul had not before been recognized by his government. The Prussian consulate had been discontinued since 1840, and existed until then only according to the old system, without any official recognition; but in 1847, a Prussian consul was established at Canton on a more regular and acknowledged footing.

The only Christian power that trades with China on the north, and by land, is Russia; and Dr. Gutzlaff, by my desire, procured the following information respecting this intercourse. It is well known that the principal seat of the Russian trade is at Kiachta, adjoining the Mongolian frontier establishment Maimaichin. Second in importance to that emporium is the commerce maintained at Kokand, by caravans from Orenburg. The Chinese and Usbeck merchants from Shansee and Toorkistan assemble there to meet the Russian traders, and carry on a valuable traffic. From these regions small parties of native merchants start for Troïzk in Siberia, where a similar, but not such an extensive, traffic takes place. A great deal of illicit bartering has existed to the east of Kiachta, between the nomades of the respective frontiers, and even indirectly on the part of European merchants. The commerce on the Amoor, and in the distant parts of Siberia, has hitherto been very trifling, confined almost entirely to those who hunt the fur animals for the Chinese market, and the convicts of China who are banished to the banks of the river to expiate their offences.

The court of Peking has, since the conclusion of our peace, very much relaxed its restrictive regulations as to the Russian commerce; and Russia has made it death to introduce opium into China, a piece of complaisance which came rather late and seemed ill-timed, as ever since our treaty there has not been the slightest hindrance to, or prohibition against, the opium trade along the whole coast. The prohibitory system which had hitherto been maintained on the frontiers of Toorkistan, and along the Great Wall, against wealthy Chinese speculators had led occasionally to revolts, in suppressing which the late emperor was obliged to disburse large sums, an operation to which he had a marked disinclination. There is, moreover, a desire to place the Russians under obligations, to secure the loyalty and submission of the Mongol tribes by opening the road to gain, and to remove every possible cause of collision. The statements as to an increase of trade may, therefore, be considered as correct. These are farther corroborated by the very large quantities of a thick kind of Russian blue cloth, found in many of the Chinese cities towards the north, selling at such a reduced rate as can scarcely cover the prime cost. In former times, this article might be found in a single shop to the amount of 100 pieces. In 1146, thousands appeared in all the large trading cities to the north. As the Shanse merchants, the principal and leading parties in the Russian commerce, have very extensive connections throughout Tartary, and in all the provinces north of the Keang, the consumption of these woollens, in consequence of their low price, has increased nearly as much in proportion as that of our cotton goods. When we remember, however, that this commodity cannot be produced as cheap in Russia as in England, that it has to undergo a long and tedious land carriage, and, when sold on the frontiers, to traverse deserts before reaching the consumer, it is probably exchanged at a loss, as our woollens used to be by the East India Company. But the Emperor of Russia wishes to encourage the native manufacture, and the loss, as in the other case also, is made up by the return trade. The commerce carried on at Kiachta is a mere barter transaction. In 1830, the whole importation of woollens at that place amounted to 154,552 yards; in 1839, to 1,227,230; and in 1840, it rose to 1,328,912. These were two years of a more or less suspended trade with England, but the quantity is still very large. Tea, the principal export, has increased in a similar manner. In 1839, there were brought 43,070 boxes, each of 100 *lbs.*, besides 71,940 pieces of brick tea; in 1839, boxes 47,950, and 60,430 pieces. On this commodity the greatest profits are realized; and one account states, that what was bought in 1839 at Kiachta for 7,000 dollars, realized 30,000 at the fair of Nischegorod. All the nomadic tribes of Western Asia use the brick tea in profusion, and it often passes as a circulating medium. Hence the large gain of the Russians, who may be said to possess the monopoly; and at the same time the readiness with which they incur a loss upon their imports (? Exports) to pay for this article.

Not long ago, it appears that some merchants proposed to trade by sea to the five Chinese ports opened to European commerce; but this was not allowed. No very regular accounts are kept of the imports and exports of the caravans, and still less of the illicit traffic on the Mongolian frontiers.

The declared amount of imports to Northern Asia in 1840, was 3,615,130 in Russian dollars; and of exports, 6,892,052. About eleven-twelfths of this are absorbed either directly or indirectly in the Chinese trade. The native statements on this subjects are very vague, and as the Chinese merchants find ways and means to smuggle a great deal, the custom-house returns cannot be relied on; they must, in fact, be below the truth.

Since our peace, the Russian government has endeavoured to place its commercial relations with China on a more liberal footing, and in some measure carried this point. The establishment at Peking was to assume a political character, instead of being, as hitherto, a mere institution for acquiring the language. For this purpose considerable efforts have been made, which may ultimately tend to realize the wishes of the Russians. It is even said that a new envoy has reached Peking. Thus much may be considered certain, that Russia will leave nothing untried to establish its influence and political ascendancy there. Our commercial intercourse with China (not to mention the contiguity of the Thibetian and Indian frontiers) is greater than that of Russia, and, perhaps, of a sufficient magnitude to require from China the same concession of a resident at the court of Peking. The revision of the treaty in 1855-6 might afford a legitimate occasion for the proposition.

The extravagant anticipations of trade with China have not been realized, and with a duty of 200 per cent on tea, it would be strange if they had. With the exception of cotton piece goods, which they can dye and fashion as they please, the unchangeable habits of the Chinese (and those habits very different from European) prevent the consumption of what is foreign. For raw produce, for the cotton of India, and the various supplies of the Malay archipelago, China affords a good market; but not for manufactured articles. It does not appear that the Americans have increased their trade, any more than ourselves, to the great extent anticipated; and as for the French, let them speak for themselves:—

"Si nous consultons les statistiques commerciales, nous sommes obligés de reconnaître que le traité n'a pas sensiblement amélioré la condition de nos échanges dans les mers orientales. Voici, en effet, le chiffre total du commerce et de la navigation de la France en Chine, *et en Cochin Chine*, de 1841 à 1849:—

	Navires	Tonneaux	(Reduced from francs)
1841	3	891	£ 58,120
1842	1	128	£ 10,320
1843	5	1671	£ 51,100
1844	11	3285	£ 40,600
1845	11	3403	£ 91,700
1846	13	3994	£ 73,160
1847	22	6575	£ 93,680
1848	11	3329	£ 78,320
1849	5	1609	£123,120

Ces chiffres sont, on le voit, insignifiants. Doit-on s'en prendre au traité? Assurément non. L'acte diplomatique a stipulé en notre faveur toutes les concessions qu'il était possible à obtenir."†

The universal anticipation of an enormously augmented trade, as the consequence of opening the new ports, led naturally to the consular establishments being cast on a scale which experience did not justify. The parliamentary grant for the purpose in 1844 was 30,825‡, and in four years I was obliged, chiefly owing to the total failure of Foochow-foo, and the nearly total failure of Ningpo, to reduce the consular establishments to 23,302‡, their expense in 1847-8. The following tables show, at one view, the state of the British trade for the four first years after opening the new ports. The "Value" includes exports and imports in the aggregate:—

CANTON.

Year.	Tons.	Value
1844	112,142	£7,335,140
1845	90,920	£6,814,662
1846	90,888	£5,515,137
1847	80,816	£5,492,000

AMOY.

1844	10,650	£ 102,935
1845	6,053	£ 51,872
1846	9,378	£ 176,372
1847	5,277	£ 186,896

FOOCHOW-FOO.

1845	765	£ 64,274

NINGPO.

1844	4,042	£ 111,434
1845	1,020	£ 27,893
1846	998	£ 11,137
1847	1,003	£ 12,403

SHANGHAE.

1844	8,584	£ 487,528
1845	15,971	£2,341,293
1846	14,741	£2,162,730
1847	19,137 ..	£2,299,432

"The growth of trade (observed Dr. Gutzlaff) at the various ports has not answered the expectations of either English or Chinese. Various causes may be assigned for this slow progress. The whole is still new, and no country in the world presents such formidable obstacles to innovation as antiquated China, where the mind and body are both enslaved by old custom. The original trade at Canton remained for a long time very insignificant, notwithstanding the efforts and sacrifices of foreigners. The increase at first was imperceptible, but towards the end of the last century it took rapid strides§, and at the close of the Company's charter was almost too great for a single city. Such may one day be the fortune of some, at least, of the new ports, if no violent interruption takes place. Having so recently been opened, no large numbers of wealthy merchants (except at Shanghae) have as yet established themselves. A great amount of capital still flows in the old channel of the Canton trade, and years may pass before this can be materially diverted. Though a new race of merchants will be gradually springing up, the old tea and silk men attach themselves with Chinese pertinacity to a market where their factors sold their goods before them. They had rather incur the risks of a tedious transit, and much expenditure, than enter a new and untrodden field. To all this must be added the already betrayed desire of the Chinese government to confine the foreign trade, as much as possible, to the extreme verge of the empire, Canton. This does not appear in open acts, but in secret endeavours to render the transit of merchandize to the new ports difficult and expensive; so cunningly contrived as to render either discovery or complaint difficult. The unwearied attention of the custom-house authorities at the different marts, the never-ceasing wish to establish monopolies under various names, and the narrow-mindedness of the mandarins in all commercial matters, are difficulties to which the consuls must be constantly opposed. A formidable impediment to the growth of our trade (after the high duty on tea) is the small choice of exports, confined as these are almost exclusively to cotton, raw or manufactured. The continued trade in opium absorbs most of the floating capital, and with the growth of the consumption will monopolize the precious metals."

The trade, however, is at last fixed on something like a broad basis, and not to be checked or obstructed by trifles. Though slow in progress, when compared with the wild anticipations which, in 1845, hailed the commencement, it possesses the expansive faculty that will in due time overcome every weight and pressure. There are mutual wants and mutual interests that can successfully contend with every political restriction or local impediment. The Chinese merchants are at last emancipated from the withering control of mandarins and Hongists, and at liberty to give full scope to their gain-seeking propensity, the natural instinct of the Chinese mind.

† Revue des Deux Mondes, 1851, 15 février, p. 746. The remaining observations are interesting, as arguments in favour of free trade, and added in the Appendix No. II.

‡ After Mr. Pitt's Commutation Act.

§ For attempts on the free transit of teas, see farther on.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD-DIGGERS AND YORKSHIRE WEAVERS.—Never was the old proverb, "It is not all gold that glitters," more truly realised than in the golden discoveries of Australia. A wonderful change has been effected in the condition of the strong-backed gold-diggers, the store-keepers, and the inn-keepers. The farmers all around the gold-fields of Bathurst, in New South Wales, and Ballarat and Mount Alexander, in Port Phillip, are, as if by magic, provided with an inexhaustible supply of ready-money customers; and more than one of the owners of grants of land dating from the discovery of the pass over the Blue Mountains, which have long lain on hand unimproved and almost unsaleable, now finds himself at the same time in possession of corn land almost as valuable as in the best counties of England, and great gobbets of gold for the gathering. But these present and eventual benefits will be purchased at a sacrifice of property in the colony, and of manufacturing pre-eminence in Yorkshire, which our keen merchants and enterprising manufacturers have only just begun to foresee and understand.

In 1816, our importation of wool from Australia was little more than 70,000 lb.: in 1850 this had increased to nearly 40,000,000 lb., of a finer quality than can by any care be grown in England. This large increase in the growth of Australian merino wool has been accompanied by a very considerable increase in the quantity of our own coarse British wools, and by a diminution in our importations from Germany. Indeed we now export Australian wool to the Continent. The large supply, fine quality, and low price of Australian wool have not only enabled our cloth-manufacturers to lower the price and improve the quality of their fabrics, but have called into existence a number

of new and beautiful textiles, under the name of "merinos," "alpacas," "barèges," "mousseline-de-laines," suitable for dresses, and also shawls, which in fineness of texture and facility of receiving dye rival the best products of the Indian loom. Big dyes rival the best products of the Indian loom. These goods that gives them so wide a market: that cheapness materially depends on the low price of the raw material. The Silesian flockowner, whose sheep have to be housed in the winter, and fed upon stored fodder, even if he could produce the quantity, could not afford to sell it at the same price as the Australian squatter (before the discovery of gold), whose flocks wandered the year round over natural pastures, without ever experiencing the chills of winter. But the discovery of gold—to be gathered for digging a few feet below the surface of the earth—has entirely altered and seriously endangered the position of the Australian wool-grower. Numbers of the wealthiest are now reaping the bitter fruits of short-sighted selfishness, against which they were warned in vain.

In Australia, on an average, each 1,800 sheep require the care of three persons—two shepherds to lead or follow two flocks during the day, and a hutkeeper, male or female, to cook, and watch the two flocks at night. The shearing is usually done with the assistance of itinerating bands, who traverse the "Bush" at the proper season. The ease of a shepherd in these vast uninclosed plains and open forests is indispensable to guard against the attacks of the dingoe, a sort of fox; the depredations of the blacks; the chances of a fatal disease, such as the scab, foot-rot, or catarrh, which are to be caught in certain districts; and the danger of losing parts of a flock. In lambing time, and when lambs are first weaned, extra care and trouble are needed. Sheep well managed increase seventy per cent. per annum; the average living increase of Australia has not been much short of forty per cent. It is this steady, easy increase of the exportable raw material, wool, which has enabled the Australian population to be, in proportion to their numbers the largest consumers in the world of British manufactures. The inhabitants consume on an average £3 9s. a head of British manufactures; and each Australian family produces exports, according to the calculation of Mr. Leslie Forster, of Port Phillip, to the extent of £57 10s.

The annual increase of sheep is partly restricted by the system of boiling down a certain number every year, and exporting them in the shape of tallow. To a great extent the increase of wool-bearing sheep depends on the increase of shepherds. Except for flocks of lambs, or ewes about to yean, any old man, woman, or child over eight years old, may be a shepherd. If the squatters had been prudent, they would long since have followed the wise and Christian example of a few who have some reason to congratulate themselves on a line of conduct once much ridiculed; they would have preferred married shepherds, who could give living hostages for their fidelity; and they would have encouraged the plan, tardily forced upon the colonial government in the year just past, of selling, wherever available, small freeholds of fifty acres, in which frugal shepherds might invest their ample savings, and, marrying, settle and breed up a race of young shepherds—a plan not adopted until the sale of large lots had ceased for ten years. It is well known that the great squatters, who, under the high-priced land system, have had a practical monopoly of the land, have preferred a stout bachelor bush servant, "who would draw the balance of his wages at the end of the year, spend them in a drunken debauch, and then be obliged to hire again." Men with wives and children have been abhorred, and small settlers on land especially detested.

Under the Wakefield system, which has been the curse of the labourer and the ruin of the capitalist who put faith in it wherever practised, our Colonial-office has permitted the selfish stock-owners to dictate as to what class should be allowed to emigrate on the proceeds of the rent and sale of land, and has connived at obstructing the frugal labourer in the possession of land.

These errors are now virtually admitted; the Government does take some pains to place wives within the reach of bush servants, and does sell small plots, thus robbing the publican of his gains. But the discovery of gold brought all the criminal shortcomings of the "protection of capital system" home to the pockets of selfish wool-growers. The wandering bachelor vagabond class of shepherds, once so much in favour, have deserted to the gold-fields *en masse*; while the married shepherds, settled in their nice cottages, with gardens, on the state of such men as Mr. Suttor, have stuck to their duties, or amicably arranged how and when to dry their luck, leaving their families to perform their shepherding. The great flockowners, or squatters, who once demanded an ablebodied, subservient serf—if single all the better, if drunken none the worse, without family ties or independent spirit—are now imploring the Emigration Commissioners to send the oldest, the feeblest, the fathers with the largest families. "Pray send us," they cry out, "some who will not want to go and dig gold—who are too old, too weak, or too fond of their wives and families to leave us for ample wages, the comfortable huts, the gardens, the heifers, pigs, and poultry *we now offer*." The wool manufacturers of Yorkshire have taken the alarm and appealed in numerous deputations to the Earl of Derby and Sir John Pakington.

The appeal is late, and the consequences to Australia and to this country will be serious indeed. Fathers have been obliged to send for children from school, and set boys, and even girls, to look after their fleecy fortunes. A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip lately met with not less than six children of a wealthy squatter, on horseback, looking after flocks and herds. It will take years to repair the losses sustained in the next year, if vigorous means be not taken to supply the vacancies in the pastoral ranks. A squatter cannot afford to pay much more than £20 a year to a shepherd, with full rations, and £10 to his wife for cooking for her husband; £8 to a boy of ten years of age, with rations; viz. to each full-grown person 12lb. of meat, 10lb. of flour, 2lb. of sugar, and ½lb. of tea weekly.

If we lose our Australian wools, and we shall lose half the supply, at the value of a million sterling, very soon, without more vigorous efforts than have yet been made, we shall lose, and perhaps never regain, valuable foreign markets. The effects of the mismanagement of emigration will soon be felt in Yorkshire.

Pauper emigration will never pay—emigrants of the right class are not to be draughted out like shorthorns or South Downs. You cannot take a father and mother and reject two or three children, or accept children and reject parents. You cannot apply an arbitrary gauge of trade, or age, or country, as the Emigration Commissioners do, if you want a perpetual stream of self-supporting emigration. You must induce the labouring classes to take up emigration for their own good, not for the good of their masters. All industrious people of frugal temperate habits will make good emigrants. A little help, a little courtesy, a little kindly paternal advice—not patronising, but sympathising—that is what is needed to save Australian sheepowners and Yorkshire manufacturers, and to make a great pastoral desert a populous prosperous empire. Government emigration is a failure, and something of a job; *dilettante* emigration is too costly to do much. As an example of what *great colonial experience, large common sense, deep knowledge of human nature* can do, with small means, the parties interested in Australian wool had better turn to Mrs. Chisholm, and the £7000 paid into her Family Colonisation Society's fund by the working classes. If we only show the way, prepare good ships, and explain the advantages, thousands of the working classes will pay their own passage much more quickly than any great Government scheme can be arranged and floated to its usual failure.—*Illustrated London News*, June 19.

Gold Separating Machine.—An ingenious inventor and skilled machinist in the city proposes to construct a machine for separating gold from earthy and other matter without water. The motive power is to consist of the labour of a single horse, which would be sufficient to extract the precious metal from a quantity of earth equal to a ton and a half or two tons within the hour. Hand power may also be applied upon a machine of smaller size and should our gold-fields turn out according to the present expectation, water will cease to be indispensable, we hope, because, if the invention is successful, the dry diggings of South Australia will be operated upon by means of mechanical facilities of an extraordinary kind. —*(South Australian Register.)—Southern Cross*, June 18.

The Isthmus of Panama.—We have stated that Dr. Cullen, who has recently made a new survey of the Isthmus of Darien, has returned home in the Avon.—The more recent investigations, made on the Isthmus by Dr. Cullen, have brought to light the very important fact that a wide tract of entirely low and level land extends from Port Escoces, on the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus, to the river Savana. This river, which falls into the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, is navigable for 16 miles and upwards from its mouth for vessels of the greatest draught of water, and there would remain only eight miles of this to be the upper course, and to cut nine miles from the river to Port Escoces, over low and level land, in order to form a canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The projected canal route, from the excellence of the harbours on each side, its shortness, and the low elevation of the country, presents facilities which no route hitherto proposed can offer. The amount of work to be done is considerably less than that which yet remains to be done on the Panama railroad.—*Ibid*, June 8.

Consumption or Gold in Porcelain Manufactures.—It is stated in a recent notice in the *Times* of the Porcelain manufactures exhibited at the Great Exhibition, that the value of the gold consumed annually at the potteries in the ornamentation of porcelain is £36,400, and since about half that amount is consumed in the other seats of the manufacture, it may be stated that the total value of the gold used annually in England in this manufacture is about £54,600.—*Ibid*, May 18.

Magnetism.—Most extraordinary and inexplicable discoveries have been made and are making, as experiments irrefragably prove, in regard to magnetism. They have been performed at Brighton, to the entire conviction of persons of the highest science, both foreigners and British, and are yet altogether so incredible that we almost fear to allude to them as realities. They will however, come before the Royal Society, at its earliest re-assembling, and be stated in their details. Meanwhile, what will our readers, and especially our scientific readers, think of the fact that the magnetic force runs in transverse directions, as it may be employed by the male or female sex: that is to say, that if in the hands of a male operator, it proceeded from west to east or east to west, the same current in the hands of a female operator would immediately change to from north to south or south to north, and cut the former line at about right angles. Thus magnetism is shewn to derive different influences from the two sexes! But this is not all. A letter, written by a woman, weeks before, produces an effect upon the current of a like peculiar nature. And again, any part of a dead animal, as the horn of a deer, a bit of ivory, and even a dead fly, held in the hand of an individual in contact, stops the magnetic action; while silk, the material from living worms, does not interrupt. In fine, there are wonders the most astonishing in store; and it does seem that we are indeed on the eve of what has been for some time prophesied,—viz.: penetrating deeply into the profoundest mysteries and secrets of this pervading agent in the whole economy of the universe, the globe we inhabit, and the human kind.—*(Times.)* —*Ibid.*

TWO PREMIUMS

Of Fifty Pounds Each, for Essays on China and the Eastern Archipelago, in connexion with the objects of the Great Exhibition, offered by Mr. W. Parker Hammond, London.

The following gentlemen will act as Judges of the merits of the Essays:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, P. C., (Late Lord Ashley)—Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., London, (Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.) one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition, and a Member of the Executive Committee—William Brown, Esq., M.P., Liverpool, (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)—James Pilkington, Esq., M.P., Blackburn, (Messrs. Pilkington Brothers & Co.)—Thomas Bazley, Esq., Manchester, (Messrs. Gardner & Bazley.) President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition.

EXTRACT

From the Proceedings of the Society of Arts, dated April 3rd, 1852, and also from the "Times."

"Mr. W. Parker Hammond of the firm of *Messrs. Hammond & Co.*, London, offers premiums of £50 each, for the best Essays on the two following subjects:—

Fifty Pounds for the best essay on China, embracing the following points:—

The capabilities of that Empire to consume the manufactures of Britain, and existing impediments thereto.

The effect of the present British Tea Duties on its consumption, and on the China trade generally, and the probable influence thereon of a reduction of duty.

The Opium Trade, and its effect upon the commerce and morals of China and India.

General remarks on the empire of Japan, and prospects of trade therewith.

Suggestions as to the most efficient mode of extending Christianity in China.

Fifty Pounds for the best Essay on the Eastern Archipelago, including the Phillipines and the Gulf of Siam, embracing the following points:—

Piracy—its extent and effect on the price of Straits' Produce, and the consumption of British manufactures. The best means of suppression or prevention.

The commercial capabilities of the countries alluded to, and existing impediments to their expansion.

Christianity—the best means of its extension therein.

The object of Mr. Hammond, in offering these premiums, is to promote the interests of religion and commerce in the China Seas and the Eastern Archipelago, in connexion with the design of the Great Exhibition; he proposes that the rewards should be given in cash, or in gold medals of equal value, at the option of the successful competitors. Three or more competent and disinterested Judges are to be appointed to decide upon the merits of the Essays, and the last day of next October is fixed upon as the limit within which manuscripts must be sent in. (At the request of several parties, and also to give an opportunity for the transmission of information relative to the Empire of Japan, which may be obtained by the expedition recently despatched by the American government, this limit is now extended to the last day of March next.)

It is further proposed that a selection of the manuscripts be made, and the copyright of them to be disposed of, and published with the name of each essayist attached and the nett proceeds rateably allotted to the writers, or, with their consent, disposed of as may be considered by the judges most likely to promote the objects treated on; and it is particularly requested that such consent to the publication, and option as to the disposal of the proceeds, be forwarded by each party; but in the absence thereof, assent will be understood and acted upon.

In forwarding each manuscript, it would be preferred that a sealed envelope accompany it, containing the name of the contributor, and superscribed with a motto—the same motto being placed at the head of the Essay. The envelope will then not be opened, and consequently the names of the successful parties not be known until after the awards by the judges. This course will not be necessary in the case of short MSS. contributed for information, and not intended for competition.

In selecting from the contributions those MSS. which it is proposed to publish, it is intended to include all those containing valuable information, though not sufficiently complete or copious to entitle them to a prospect of the premiums; hence, any member of the mercantile community, willing to convey his practical opinions, and the result of his experience, in connexion with the subjects to be discussed, will be offered a convenient opportunity of laying before the public such details. The contribution also, on the part of persons in official positions, of statistical tables, and other similar information they may be in a position to afford, will materially aid in rendering the proposed volumes more complete.

In selecting the gentlemen named as judges, to whose kind and most valuable co-operation the success of the proposal will be mainly due, it has been thought desirable not to include parties directly engaged in the commerce of the China Seas, with the view of ensuring the fullest confidence in the strict impartiality of the awards, and the avoidance of any possible bias in considering the merits of any question discussed, upon which difference of opinion may exist—the main object being to collect a body of evidence bearing on the present state of religion and commerce in the important countries encircling the China Seas, furnished chiefly by parties possessing practical experience on the subject—difference of opinion, of course in a sound direction, being freely permitted; and the *pro* and *con.* of each question being thus fairly brought together.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the high standing of the gentlemen acting as judges affords the best possible guarantee to essayists.

The essays to be restricted to no particular length or character, and the awards to be based on general merit. The second and third each to receive a small silver medal.

All letters and manuscripts must be post-paid; or, where pre-payment cannot be effected, a reference for payment of the postage in London will be required. The serious addition which would otherwise be made by foreign postages to the sum offered as premiums, renders obvious, it is hoped, the necessity of this arrangement.

In the possible event of none of the essays being deemed by the judges to possess sufficient merit, they reserve to themselves the right to postpone the awards.

The importance of the subjects embraced will be apparent from the following facts:—

The population of the countries alluded to may be estimated at more than four hundred millions —any suggestions, therefore which may tend to promote Christianity, and extend civilization and commerce amongst nations now immersed in barbarism and idolatry, and numbering nearly one-half of the whole human family, cannot but be valuable.

The important subject of the Tea Duties, and their effect on Anglo-Chinese Commerce, may be expected to elicit numerous useful facts and suggestion.

The Opium Trade, especially in connection with the expiration of the East India Company's Charter in 1854, and its effect on the trade, currency, and morals of China.

The collection of information on the sealed empire of Japan, and the causes of the singular fact that British relations therein were more developed two hundred years ago than at present.

The serious subject of piracy in the China Seas, and also in the Eastern Archipelago.

The inland restrictions placed on the transit and distribution of British manufactures in China, and other impediments to the development of trade, and the employment of shipping in the China Seas.

Observations on the present state of British Commerce in Java and the Phillipines, and suggestions for the removal of any existing restrictions thereon.

The state of Christian Missions in China and the Eastern Archipelago, and the probability of practical suggestions for their improvement and extension.

These are questions equally interesting to the merchant, the philanthropist and the Christian in all parts of the globe; and it is hoped that all persons possessing the required opportunity and information will contribute an Essay, which may be sent either direct to Messrs. W. P. Hammond & Co., London; or, if preferred, to the care of either of the Judges.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannerman or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops: their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c. By T. F. Wade.

(Continued from No. 104.)

In the Lower western circuit, the Lungmun *tátáng*'s force also makes two separate half-yearly cruises, and besides meeting with the rest of Western Chau, accours the sea to Pehhing cape, upon the confines of the foreign waters, or western part of the Gulf of Tonquin in which the pirate Shap'ngtsai was discomfited by the British men-of-war in September, 1849. The *Shwuitz' lituh*, or naval commander-in-chief, should make one cruise east or west, in spring and autumn.

The cruises (*siun*) are divided into *t'ung-siun* under a *tsungping*: *tsung-siun*, under a *fátsiáng*, *tsántsiáng*, or *yúkih*; *fun-siun*, under a *tsz'* or *shuapi*; and *hieh-siun*, under *tsientsung* or *pa-tsung*: the prefixes *t'ung* and *tsung* must both be rendered general, or in chief; *fun* is divisional; and *hieh* auxiliary. If the *tsungping* have excuse in business, he may send a *fátsiáng* on the *tsung-siun* cruise; or, failing him, a *tsántsiáng*, but not a *yúkih* or *tsz'*; neither may the latter, nor a *shuapi*, command on a *tsung-siun* cruise, nor a *tsientsung* or *pa-tsung* on a *fun-siun*. This classification has probably reference to the number of craft which each officer may command on a cruise; I can find no assigned origin of such distinctions. From a local work, the *Kwangtung, Hái-fáng Hientlan*, or Synopsis of the Coast defense of Kwangtung, it appears that the easternmost circuit sends out 15 vessels manned by 750 men; the next, 10 with 500; the centre, 15 with 750; the upper west, 10 with 500; and the lower, 15 with 850 men. In Shingking in Manchuria, where the officers of the marine are designated otherwise than in the rest of the empire, the *tsúngkíun* detaches one of the 3d grade on a *tsung-siun*, and three or four of the 4th or 5th on *hieh-siun*. In Shantung, the *siun* are divided into North, South, and East; but the paucity of officers in its marine obliges a different system of cruising commands, which devolve on the subaltern officers.—In all cases, the *tsungping* reports quarterly to the Board of War what officers are employed on this duty, and what departures from the roll ser he may have had to make. A like report is sent in to the governor-general, governor, and admiral of the territory or station.

The navy has charge to prevent the islands from becoming the resort of pirates and bad characters, the people from emigrating thither or from the main in any large number. Special annual reports are made to the emperor, upon those of the cruising squadrons, regarding the increase of the island population. For the prevention of smuggling, piracy, and other crimes, there are strict regulations regarding the complement and armament of merchants vessels of different classes, as well as their painting, rigging, &c., the nature of all which particulars should appear in their registration-tickets or sailing-letters. At Macao, says the Digest in 1812, there are to be no more than 25 vessels of the western men, and these are to be registered by the local officers. The navy or military of the several stations have strict orders to assist distressed merchantmen; and the Inquiry (1825) retains an old Decree of the reign Kiaking by which officers are held responsible at the same, for the mischief pirates may inflict, in the Chinese waters upon the vessels of foreigners.

8. The Sz'chuen establishment of *Luhying* is peculiar, as before remarked, in having a *kiunpán*, or division of the Green Standard, placed under sole command of the *tsúngkíun* of the Banner garrison of Chingtú fú. There are besides, 1 general-in-chief's division, 1 governor, 1 general-in-chief's, and 4 under *tsungping*.

* * * * * * *

The three first divisions all have their headquarters in Chingtú fú, the provincial capital. The *lituh* has three *ying* under himself personally, one of which garrisons the city; the rest of his division is distributed through various districts and departments, north, west, and south of it, some of them at a considerable distance.

The *tsungping* of the Chuenpeh Division, *i. e.* the north of the streams, resides at Pán-ning fú, on the east bank of the Kisling River: his cantonments are spread over the delta between it and the Yángtsz kiáng, one prefecture, Shunking fú, on the west bank of the Kisling, one subprefecture Luchau on the west bank of the Yangtsz', and the country included between the Yangtsz' and one of its affluents, the Chih-shwui, and the borders of Yunnán and Kweichau. The rest of Sz'chuen east of the Yangtz' is under the *tsungping* of Chungking.

Every 10th moon, the Chuenpeh Division, or that of Chungking, yearabout, is put in motion along the inner frontier of Sz'chuen; their observation completed, the *lituh* proceeds in person over the same ground. In the 2d moon of every year, the Sütíng and Kweichau brigades of the Chuenpeh Division rendezvous on the frontier with the troops of the Shen-Ngan division in Shensi, of whom we shall speak again. The duty of these detachments is to beat up the mountain retreats and forests in the ranges common to the two provinces. This was ordered in 1810 after the dispersion of the White Lily faction in this region.

In Sz'chuen there are *siuen-yé-shi* (38), who rank with Chinese officials of the second class of the 3d grade, *siuen-fúshí* (4b) *ngan-fúshí* (5b), *tsien-hú* (5a) over a thousand families, *pehhú* (6a), *chúng-kwán-zz' chúngkwán*, and *chúng-kwán-zz' fú-chúngkwán*.

* * * * * * *

The remainder of this immense province, within the mountain ranges which intersect the territories occupied by savage tribes, is observed, on the south, by the Kienchang Division, of which the headquarters are at Ningyuen fú, and in the north, by the Sungpwán, whose *tsungping* is quartered in the chief town of the *tíng*, or independent subprefecture which is thence so called. The former is however much the more extensive command of the two stretching from the borders of Yunnan nearly to the Kansuh frontier at Lungnan fú. The Sung-pwán, though not so extensive, is scarcely less irregular in its limits, as we shall see in speaking of the plantations.

As noted above (page 340), 782 *Luhying* soldiers are stationed along the borders of Sz'chuen and Asterior Tibit, or rather at the magazines along the line of communication between Tachien lú (the Arrow-head foundry) and the Tibetan frontier. It is not stated from what division these are detached.

Within the jurisdiction of the *fátsiáng* of Maukung are certain *zán-tun*, plantations in savage territory. This brigade is part of the Sungpwán Division, although its headquarters are but a short distance from the capital. There are other *zántun* to the Sü-tsing cantonment of the same brigade, and also at Wei-chau, the brigadier of which is under the *tsungping* of the Kienchang division; in Tsah-kuh; and at Tátsien-lú.

The word *tun* is applied to various settlements, plantations, or colonies in Hú, Kansuh, West, Hánan, Sz'chuen, Yunnán, and Kweichau. In Sz'chuen they are characterized as *zán tun*; and were peopled in 1812 by 72,374 families of savages, the remains probably of the petty kingdom of Kinchuen conquered by Akwei in 1760; they cultivated in Maukung ting, to within a hundred miles of the capital on the west and south in Maukung ting, five *tun*, comprising above 184,000 Chinese acres. There were over these 16 *shaupi*, 24 *tsientsung*, 41 *potsung*, and 96 *ssdiwei*.

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(To be continued.)

Library.—Books received by the June Mail—

803 Miss Pardoe's Life of Marie de Medici, 3 vols.
804 Adventures of "Our own Correspondent" in Italy, 2 vols.
805 McKinnon's Atlantic and Transatlantic Sketches, 2 vols.
806 Bruce's Hungary in 1851.
807 Illustrated Book of Scottish Songs.
808 Hon. Capt. Egerton's Winter Tour in India, 2 vols.
809 The Great Exhibition by Dr. Lardner.
810 Forest Days (by James.)
255 Dr. Chalmers' Life, vol. 4.
Blackwood, Fraser, and Sharpe's Magazines.
Household Words, Art Journal.
Chess Player's Chronicle, Ladies' Companion and Bleak House for June.

We have been favoured with the following Statement from an authentic source.—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO SHANGHAE FOR 1850-51 & 1851-52.

ARTICLES.		1851-1852	1850-1851	Increase.	Decrease.
White Shirtings,	Pieces	333,334	314,080	19,374	
Grey Do.	"	1,346,670	762,087	584,383	
White and Grey Twills,	"	6,780	6,018	762	
Fancy, Colored, and Printed Cottons,	"	168,947	49,435	119,512	
Handkerchiefs,	Doz.	11,540	18,602	..	7,062
Velvets and Velveteens,	Pieces	12,491	2,814	9,677	
American Drills,	"	95,362	56,120	39,242	
Do. Sheetings,	"	33,398	19,800	15,598	
Do. Jeans,	"	261,351	154,210	107,366	
Woollens,	"	38,503	12,612	25,891	
Long Ells,	"	9,015	656	5,172	
Camlets and Lastings,	"	..	369	..	369
Cotton Yarn,	Piculs	29,995	56,646	..	26,651
Sugar,	"	10,705	96,371	..	85,476
Rice,	"	31,244	7,896	23,810	
Lead,	"	1,818	686	1,132	
Tin,	"	1,230	1,080	150	
Iron,	"	13,101	5,571	7,530	
Ebony,	"	10,467	5,122	5,345	
Sandalwood,	"	9,129	2,364	6,765	
Sapanwood,	"	11,326	10,825	501	
Rattans,					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

KINDS OF TEA.		1848-1849	1849-1850	1850-1851	1851-1852
Young Hyson,	lbs.	1,041,700	2,298,400	3,376,400	7,189,700
Hyson,	"	96,800	100,800	264,100	878,400
Hyson Skin,	"	345,000	534,000	1,795,300	1,444,800
Twankay,	"	178,000	201,000	717,600	1,638,100
Gunpowder,	"	137,000	146,200	709,700	1,661,100
Imperial,	"	130,500	283,600	441,300	895,100
Green,	Total lbs.	1,929,000	3,974,900	7,310,400	13,618,800
Congou and Souchong,	lbs.	467,600	1,400,300	3,690,000	2,800,300
Pouchong,	"	1,800	59,000	..	4,100
Pekoe,	"	..	..	22,000	272,100
Oolong,	"	..	..	39,700	279,100
Orange Pekoe,	"	..	3,500	..	..
Black,	Total lbs.	469,400	1,462,700	3,751,700	3,085,500
	Grand Total—lbs.	2,398,100	5,440,600	11,062,100	16,747,600

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT OF SILKS FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

KINDS OF SILK.		1849-1850	1850-1851	1851-1852
Pongees,	Pieces	25,274	50,225	36,678
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	"	6,620	27,950	7,323
Sarsnets,	"	2,281	8,833	9,018
Satins,	"	791	552	185
Crapes,	"	790	..	140
Sorts,	"	2,130	1,137	1,485
Silk and Cotton mixtures,		..	..	100
	Total Pieces	48,129	92,729	55,328
Raw Silk,	Piculs	332	198	252
Sewing Silk,	lbs.	..	3,000	1,120

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
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NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

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Stationary:

Super. Royal Ledger ruled double and bound calf ex. dble. russia bands, lettd. and paged.—Loose Index 2 lettd. half-bound basil flush.—Royal Ledger ruled double-bound rough calf ex. russia ends, lettd. and paged.—Loose Index 2 lettd. half basil flush.—Royal Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Medium Ledgers ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Medium Journals, ruled and bound calf ex., lettd. and paged.—Demy Ledger, ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Demy Cash Book, ruled double, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound russia ex. lettd.—Do. do., ruled and bound calf ex. lettd.—Demy Day Books, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-bound basil ex. lettd. and paged,—Demy Letter Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Indexes lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-basil ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Invoice Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Account Current Book, ruled and bound rough calf ex., Iudex lettd. and paged.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd indexed and folio'd.—Demy Consignment Books, ruled and bound rough calf ex. paged and lettd.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd. and paged.—Medium oblong 4to. Bill Books, ruled and printed to two patt., bound calf ex., lettd. both sides.—Foolscap Cash Books, ruled single, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—A great variety of Foolscap and Post, Paper, and Envelopes, and Marble Paper.—Inks, Pens, Wax, Wafers, and every thing suitable for a Merchant's Office.—Marryatt's Codes of Signal.—Sets of Charts, from Hongkong to Yang-tsze-keang.—Extra Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang, and of the Chusan Group.—China Seas in two sheets.—Charts of the various Straits, and of the North Pacific from China to North America.—Copies of McCullock's Commercial Dictionary.

ALSO,

An assortment of Fancy Reading BISCUITS, viz.,—Mixed, Queen's, Albert's, PicNic, Ginger, Seed, Lemon, Cinnamon, Arrow-root, Shrewsbury, and Ginger Drop Reading Biscuit.s—Cracknel small and large Biscuits.—Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

LIKEWISE,

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

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Superior Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; BLOOM RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India-Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, July 23d, 1852.

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Oilman's Stores:

JAMS; Jellies; Patras Currants in JARS; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordon Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ½ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Shaving Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Copering Nails, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 21	Nesterian	A. ship	697	Bilsh	New York	May —	General	Smith, King and Co.
„ 21	Channing	B. ship	535	Johnson	Hongkong	Aug. 11	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.
„ 21	Mohawk	B. ship	442	Liddell	Hongkong	Aug. 11	Sundries	Lindsay and Co.
„ 21	Paula	B. ship	449	Howard	Hongkong	Aug. 14	Sundries	Shaw, Bland and Co.
„ 21	William Stewart	B. ship	576	Jamieson	Hongkong	Aug. —	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 21	Ararat	B. bark	299	Darley	Singapore	July 28	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 21	Sisters	B. brig	172	Godsball	Singapore	July 18	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
„ 21	San Benito	Sp. brig	182	Domingues	Manila	July —	Sundries	Russell and Co.
„ 23	Velocity	Sia. bq.		Morrison	Siam	July —	Sundries	
„ 26	Spec	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Aug. —	Sundries	W. Davidson.
„ 26	Trident	B. bark	323	Lyall	Amoy	Aug. 19	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
„ 27	Reindeer	Hw. sch	161	Morrison	Honolulu	July 18	Ballast	
„ 27	Palmetto	A. bark	287	Potter	California	July —	Ballast	Russell and Co.

PASSENGER—per *Reindeer*, Mr. J. Hooper.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 23	Eclipse	A. ship	1222	Hamilton	London	Tea, &c.	Wolcott, Bates and Co.
„ 23	Helen Lindsay	B. bark	544	Stacey	London	Tea, &c.	Reiss and Co.
„ 24	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	Treasure	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
„ 24	Island Queen	B. schr	193	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 24	Gem	B. brig	216	Browne	Singapore	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
„ 27	Inchinnan	B. ship	565	Enis	Amoy	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 27	Mohawk	B. ship	442	Liddell	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
„ 17	Niagara	B. bark	336	Shewan	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tons' House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Androklos	3	Aug. 15	D. bark	353	Brulin	Lindsay and Co.		
Ann Nelson	656	July 19	B. bark	405	Nelson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Aramingo	227	Aug. 10	A. ship	720	Silvester	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Ararat	669	Aug. 21	B. bark	299	Darley	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ariel	213	June 30	A. ship	572	Brewster	Rudsell and Co.	New York	Early
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland			
Berenice	661	Aug. 6	B. bark	352	Cundy	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Candace	215	July 11	A. bark	398	Arquit	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Channing	231	Aug. 21	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Countess of Seafield	662	Aug. 14	B. ship	450	Leask	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Imdt.
Crisis	660	Aug. 13	B. ship	426	Gibson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Dewan	635	June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	C. Nathabhoy and Co.	At Woosung	
Earl of Chester	653	July 6	B. ship	317	Johns	Hargreaves and Co.		
Frances Barclay	664	Aug. 15	D. bark	340	Cornthear	Hargreaves and Co.		
Hewqua	211	June 19	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Huntingdon	217	July 14	A. bark	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.		
John Bunyan	658	Aug. 3	B. ship	466	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins			
Kitty	666	Aug. 16	B. brig	200	McLean	Smith, King and Co.		
Lanlao	229	Aug. 19	A. ship	495	Bradbury	Russell and Co.		
Maranon	645	June 21	B. bark	566	White	Dixon, Gray and Co.	London	Imdt.
Mechanics Own	221	Aug. 1	A. ship	540	Burgess	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Mystic	640	June 10	B. bark	428	Maxton	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. brig	200	Ceculio	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug. 21	A. ship	697	Bilsh	Smith, King and Co.		
Oriental	214	July 7	A. ship	1093	Palmer	Russell and Co.	New York	Imdt.
Palmetto		Aug. 27	A. bark	287	Potter	Russell and Co.		
Paula	672	Aug. 21	B. ship	449	Howard	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Prince Charlie	647	June 25	B. bark	443	Kerr	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Reindeer		Aug. 27	Hw. sch	161	Morrison			
San Benito	9	Aug. 21	Sp. brig	182	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Seaman's Bride	225	Aug. 10	A. ship	600	Myrick	Wetmore and Co.		
Sisters	671	Aug. 21	B. brig	172	Godsball	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Singapore	3 weeks
Snow Squall	223	Aug. 1	A. ship	742	Bursley	Russell and Co.	New York	Soon
Spec	673	Aug. 26	B. schr	105	Davidson	W. Davidson.		
Tarolinta	218	July 24	A. ship	519	Cave	Russell & Co.	New York	Soon
Time			B. ship	510	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	At Woosung	
Trident		Aug. 26	B. bark	323	Lyall	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Velocity		Aug. 23	Sia. bq.		Morrison			
Viscount Sandon	639	June 15	B. ship	540	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Grais	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	Laid up	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Stewart	668	Aug. 21	B. ship	576	Jamieson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Wisconsin	226	Aug. 10	A. ship	942	Scott	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Imdt.
Witchcraft	228	Aug. 13	A. ship	1310	Rogers	Wetmore and Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	310	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
Clown	B. brig	153	D'Busscke	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassonbhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William Hughes		230	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
John Knox	London	390	May 2	1,841,100	225,600	1,551		
Sea Witch	London	336	„ 6	2,251,750		462	1,200	
Mencius	Liverpool	509	„ 6	3,741,548	83,800	1,463		
Abergeldie	London	600	„ 9	2,530,200	126,004	1,660	1,000	
Gitana	London	317	„ 21	1,971,240	167,190	90	1,700	
Rosamond	Liverpool	365	June 2	2,706,000	182,340	1,492		
Lockett	Liverpool	576	„ 3	4,409,167	51,535	1,464		

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Aug. 21,	Audax,	for Hongkong.
24,	Lady Mary Wood,	„ Hongkong.
24,	Eclipse, (Am.)	„ London.
24,	Gem,	„ Singapore.
26,	Helen Lindsay,	„ London.
26,	Island Queen,	„ Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London.—Abergeldie, Gitana, John Knox, and Sea Witch.—

Liverpool.—Champion, Lockett, Mencius, Rosamond, and Sunda.

Bombay.—Aricenis, and Sir H. Compton.

Singapore.—Clarissa, General Chasse, Jemima Pereira, and Mor.

Hongkong.—Glenlyon, Iona, Minna, Nymph, Susan, and Watsga.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH AUGUST, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been very fine with the single exception of the afternoon of the 22nd when a very heavy thunder storm accompanied by much rain occurred. The hot weather may be now considered as fairly broken up—the thermometrical column indicating an increasing downward tendency, while the barometrical column is gradually ascending.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

August.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
20	F.	29.94	29.97	29.76	87.5	87.0	E.S.E. to S.S.W.	S.E. to S.W.	0.00	0.03
21	S.	29.93	30.04	29.75	91.0	88.5	S.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
22	S.	29.90	30.04	29.73	85.5	87.5	S. to W.	S.E.	0.60	0.00
23	M.	29.95	30.03	29.79	78.5	88.5	N.	S.E.	0.60	0.20
24	Tu.	29.92	29.99	29.74	81.5	86.5	N. to N.N.W.	S.W.	0.00	0.00
25	W.	30.01	29.97	29.85	80.5	83.0	N. to N.E.	S.W.	0.00	0.00
26	Th.	30.02	29.95	29.92	79.0	83.5	E.	S. by E. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.			Mean		83.5	85.6		Total	0.60	0.23

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48	226,636			226,636	105,267	755,559	122,866	245,009	170,026	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49	614,448		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,215,725	121,090	342,421	157,115	205,987	2,270,075	2,886,332	
Year 1849-50	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	468,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	413
Year 1850-51	3,690,093	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,727	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain	67													31,225,000	20,733
United States	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
Australia	17													4,000,000	
Continent	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco	—													150,000	
Coastwise	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49	33,877,570		1,371,397	1,042,406	296,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,662	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,946	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,050,000	512,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,135
Year 1850-51	46,193,896	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,036,600	63,733,400	21,548
Year 1851-52*																		
Year 1851-52 { Increase, Decrease.																		

* Not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*	*Wood* Bales
July 26	Hannibal	576	London													465,312	1,204			
„ 27	Challenger	693	London													628,500	1,000			
„ 29	Nightingale	1063	London														2,812			
Aug. 2	John Bertram	1086	London																	
„ 3	Duchess of Lancaster	461	Liverpool													393,910	214			
„ 10	Equator	235	London													259,598				
„ 12	Cambalu	536	Liverpool													385,696	108	3 cases		
„ 23	Helen Lindsay	544	London													465,996	841			
„ 23	Eclipse	1222	London																	
„ 27	Niagara	336	London																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
July 13	Lady Mary Wood	650	Hongkong														672	14 cases
Aug. 19	Audax	150	Hongkong														22	

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total *Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total *Green*	Grand Total Pounds	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
July 27	Mohawk	442	Sydney viâ Manila													88,200			

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